

## THE ST. LOUIS REPUBLIC.

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SATURDAY, JULY 26, 1902.

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## CIRCULATION DURING JUNE.

Charles W. Knapp, General Manager of The St. Louis Republic, being duly sworn, says that the actual number of full and complete copies of the Daily and Sunday Republic printed during the month of June, 1902, all in regular editions, was as per schedule below:

Date	Copies	Date	Copies
1 Sunday.....	120,370	16.....	114,970
2.....	114,310	17.....	114,780
3.....	115,020	18.....	115,260
4.....	116,140	19.....	114,820
5.....	115,330	20.....	116,140
6.....	115,890	21.....	116,740
7.....	115,810	22 Sunday.....	120,920
8 Sunday.....	120,630	23.....	114,900
9.....	114,540	24.....	115,470
10.....	116,410	25.....	116,580
11.....	116,410	26.....	115,220
12.....	115,820	27.....	114,360
13.....	114,960	28.....	118,100
14.....	115,430	29 Sunday.....	121,810
15 Sunday.....	121,500	30.....	114,670

Total for the month.....3,491,370

Less all copies spoiled in printing, left over or filed.....84,318

Net number distributed.....3,407,052

Average daily distribution.....113,568

And said Charles W. Knapp further says that the number of copies returned and reported unsold during the month of June was 10,235 per cent.

CHARLES W. KNAPP.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 26th day of June, 1902.

J. F. FARISH.

Notary Public, City of St. Louis, Mo.

My term expires April 30, 1905.

The St. Louis carrier force of The Republic deliver more than 54,000 copies every day. This is nearly four times as many as any other morning newspaper delivery in St. Louis and more than twice as many as any morning or evening delivery.

## WORLD'S—1904—FAIR.

ISSUES MADE BY THE PEOPLE.

Late news from Washington, the headquarters of the national management of the Democratic Congressional campaigns, makes it certain that the trusts and the tariff are the issues upon which stress will be laid by Democrats in the political battle now opening.

The temper of the American people brings these issues prominently to the front this year. Popular sentiment against the trusts has been aroused to an extent that has never been known before. There is a feeling throughout the entire Union that the public safety and welfare demand the restriction of the trust evil. The people now perceive the plain truth that the surest way to restrict the trust evil is to revise the Dingley tariff until it shall be a tariff for revenue only, instead of a tariff for the propagation and further enrichment of trusts.

In making the fight of 1902 on the issues of the trusts and the tariff the Democratic party is but obeying the will of the people and again proving that it is the party of the people. It is not afraid to oppose these multimillionaire monopolies whose money, contributed to Republican campaign slush funds, has hitherto made the Republican party so powerful for evil. There must be an honest and fearless fight in the people's behalf if they are not to be surrendered utterly into the hands of the trusts. That fight must be made now and continued into the presidential campaign of 1904. The trusts themselves have compelled this issue through their oppressive control of the situation.

In the Congressional campaigns of 1902 and the presidential campaign of 1904 the money of the trusts will be lavishly used to defeat the will of the people. A gigantic slush fund will be at the disposal of the Republican campaign managers. The full trust influence, as controlling the action of trust employees, will be exerted in behalf of Republican victory at the polls. The Democratic party, fighting the people's battle, calls on the people for fearless support. The trust evil will be removed from American life in short order if American voters are true to their duty.

## FIND OUT PUBLIC SENTIMENT.

Before the Republican organs start anew on their campaign of vilification of the State, why would it not be good policy for them to spend a few days in interviewing the business and professional men of Missouri regarding their opinion of the as made in the Republican platform adopted in Jefferson City?

While the discovery of public sentiment by these newspapers might not change their allegiance to the politicians who control them, it might possibly save the State from a form of advertisement which has hurt property interests as well as the general reputation of the people.

No one in Missouri believes the charges that the School Fund has been "looted" or that \$34,000,000 has been stolen from the State Treasury during the past thirty years. To business men, the charges are regarded as tommyrot and nothing else. They are as one in their condemnation of Republican chicanery. They realize that the reputation of the State will suffer from the continued misrepresentation of facts regarding the conduct of the government. Outside papers, copying the slanderous articles, will spread the false reports.

Small wonder that the men of affairs, Republicans and Democrats, are disgusted with the course which has been taken by the political mountebanks who wrote the Republican platform. Aside from the inconsistencies manifested by the nomination of two Supreme Court candidates who are not in sympathy with the School Fund plank, the assertions regarding the fiscal condition of the State are of a sort to arouse

the anger of every business man. Let the Republican organs realize this fact and Missouri will be the better for it.

## MICHIGAN SETS A GOOD EXAMPLE.

In the fact that the four Republican Congressmen who were defeated for renomination in Michigan had placed themselves on record as opposed to reciprocity with Cuba there is a significance which will not be ignored by thoughtful students of the political situation.

True, Senator Burrows declares that their defeat was not due to the reciprocity issue, yet it is admissible, without reflecting upon the sincerity of this utterance, to believe that the Michigan Senator is mistaken on this point. The truth remains that these Congressmen opposed reciprocity with Cuba and that they were defeated for renomination.

There is excellent reason to believe that a majority of American voters favor fair dealing with Cuba. It is not so much a question of desiring Cuban welfare as being solicitous for the good name of the American Government. We are in honor bound to extend relief to Cuba, whose position elsewhere is rendered deplorable by the results of the war with Spain. That island cannot trade advantageously with other countries as matters now stand. If we do not establish reciprocal relations with her, she is doomed to disaster. No matter how earnest her desire for national independence, Cuba will be starved into asking for annexation to the United States if this Government refuses to relieve her by means of reciprocity.

There is a growing conviction in American minds that a sinister policy is in operation to "ruin Cuba and then steal the island." Evidently, a Michigan resentment of this policy was expressed in the turning down of the four Michigan Congressmen who fought the Cuban reciprocity bill. Unless all signs fail, the example thus set in Michigan will be followed in other States. The Republican majority in the first session of the Fifty-seventh Congress did calamitous work for their party in refusing to fulfill this country's solemn obligation to Cuba. Apparently they are soon to be taught that Americans insist upon a proper maintenance of the national honor.

## MERIWETHER AND THE REPUBLICANS.

No surprise will be felt over the reported deal whereby the Meriwether forces in this city expect to unite finally with the Republicans. The actions of their leaders in the past is the best evidence that their natural friends are the Republican politicians.

Meriwether himself dominates the so-called Public Ownership party, or at least that branch of it which is opposed to the Chambers faction now aligned with the Allied Third Party. He is in absolute control of the organization and none but his tools can do anything of effect in convention.

And Meriwether's predilections are known. In the last municipal campaign, Republican managers helped to defray the expenses of his organization. Unfortunately for the political acumen of the Republican politicians, he carried nothing but Republican wards.

This year he has been on close and intimate terms with the three men who are managing the Republican campaign in the State—Colonel Kerns, Colonel Phelps and Chairman Atkins. Speakers traveling as representatives of his organization receive their instructions from these Republican leaders.

So why should Republican candidates for election in this city not dicker with Meriwether? He has been their friend in the past and will be in the future. Anything which he may do to hurt the Republicans will be involuntary. Democrats, on the other hand, cannot be fooled by his schemes for fusion.

## BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION.

Perhaps some of the city employees will think that Mayor Wells is lacking in an appreciation of the political character of their positions when he admonishes the heads of departments that the law governing hours of labor must be observed to the letter.

That he has deemed it advisable to call their attention to a common practice of evasion shows that in a business administration of the municipal government ordinary business rules must be observed.

Too often men working for the city consider their places sinecures. Mayor Wells does not. Himself a hard working official who wishes to execute the laws efficiently, it would be surprising if he did not believe in obtaining the same service out of the men whose appointment he controls.

Many times heads of departments make requests for appropriations for additional help when a proper distribution of labor and strict application to duty would relieve the situation. Excuses for not doing work are often framed when a conscientious fulfillment of the law would produce complete results.

The advice of Mayor Wells is exactly the same that the head of a corporation would give to his employees. His course in the past assures a strict compliance with the letter and spirit of the law. The best possible service will be demanded from those who receive pay from the city. That is the Democratic rule. Any deviation therefrom will meet with the deserved consequences.

## SKINKER ROAD AND COLONEL JOHNSON.

The Star is at fault in its editorial declaration that "a better poem could be written upon the Faulkner lawyer's new celebrated phrase, 'Oh, d—n the rights of the State' than upon the Skinker Road, for which The Republic is offering a prize."

There is absolutely no inspiration for Pegasus in Colonel Johnson's reported utterance. A mere rhymester, perhaps, could get up some kind of a jingle upon "Oh, d—n the rights of the State" but true poets, such as The Republic hopes to present to the world as developed by the Skinker Road competition, would turn from such a theme in sorrow and nausea of soul, so to speak.

On the other hand, the very thought of the Skinker Road awakens a longing for poetic expression in even the most prosaic mind. A beautiful old country road, known and loved by our grandparents, our parents and ourselves, and certain to be loved by our children and our children's children, is for a time to become the world's most famous highway. A song fittingly setting forth its established charms and its approaching glories is now desired. Good gracious! There is surely no poet whose eye, in a fine frenzy rolling, has ever rested upon the Skinker Road but will respond to this desire! Sing a lawyer, indeed, with the Skinker Road waiting to be sung! The only way the Star can accomplish this is to tie up the lawyer somewhere on the Skinker Road and so get him included in the general picture scheme.

## A GOOD INVESTMENT.

A Cincinnati paper calls attention to the investments which are now being made in Western farm lands and claims that this is the one unhealthy sign in speculation. According to this alarmist, the buying of Western farm lands is the result of the fear which was aroused by the narrowly averted panic in May of last year.

Though there has been much buying and selling of land in the Middle West during the past year, it cannot be said that conditions have not justified the movement. For the past five or six years all of the Central Western States have had bumper crops, with the exception of the corn failure last summer, an occurrence unprecedented in the history of the Mississippi Valley.

This year the prospects are equally good. The spot

with anything less than an average yield is the exception. The wheat harvest has been up to the standard. Corn was never better, except on bottom lands where there have been floods. In the area stricken by the drought last year the hay crop has been a third heavier than usual.

In some neighborhoods, one season's crop has been nearly enough to pay for the land, taking the price prevailing during the early part of the nineties. With corn and wheat selling high, the farmer's income has been large enough to justify investment in improvements which ten years ago would have been deemed unnecessary.

If farms are such excellent producers of wealth for the farmer, why not for the investor who has money lying idle in the banks? Even those men who accepted Western mortgages in the eighties have lost nothing if they have been fortunate enough to hold their foreclosed properties. They are a good investment. It was the men who "boomed" townships and additions that made some Western investments unprofitable.

There is no danger that farm lands will go too high. They are as good as gold bonds. They have proved veritable bonanzas to those who have been fortunate enough to own them. With the closer settlement of the country, they are sure to increase in value. There is no inflation at the present time. Compared with some of the industrial stocks, the farms of the Middle West are selling much below value.

## FOR THE GLORY OF VON WALTHERSEE.

In the three-volume account of the campaign in China under the command of General Count von Walthersee now being made ready under the direction of the German Government there is said to be absolutely no mention of American achievements at Pekin or elsewhere during that campaign.

Inasmuch as the American and Japanese troops did most of the little fighting that was done, this seems pretty shabby treatment, but we shall have to make the best of it.

After all, being merely a glorification of von Walthersee and the Emperor's mission, it was, perhaps, not to write of the brave Chaffee, who not only maintained the worth of American arms in the field, but also upheld our national honor by forbidding American troops to join in the looting done by the Germans and others.

Likely as not, the fact that Chaffee on one or two occasions differed with von Walthersee and spoke his mind in the good old American fashion, has also had something to do with the "blacklisting" of American troops in von Walthersee's book.

However, if the Kaiser's sycophants can get any satisfaction out of falsified history there's no occasion for us to worry. Our proud record in China is too well and too widely known to be belittled by such means.

There is a belief prevalent that the enforcement of the rule prohibiting municipal officials and city employees from absconding themselves from their offices without a leave of absence approved by the Mayor will cause great dissatisfaction among a certain City Hall set. If this be true, it is because there are men in the city's employ who have been in the habit of devoting their time to pleasure-making or political wirepulling rather than to the performance of their duty to the city. Such men are not in harmony with the Wells administration, and it is of benefit to the community that they be required hereafter to do the work for which they are paid by the taxpayers. The Mayor's notification that this will be expected of them in future is highly commendable.

Circuit Attorney Folk has ably managed to prevent delays in the trial of the Faulkner case and he and his assistants are fully equipped for the swift prosecution of those to follow. Next!

## RECENT COMMENT.

## The Cheap Dress Movement.

Doctor Clara W. Bruce of Cincinnati, O., is starting a dress reform league that has economy for its chief aim. Doctor Bruce declares that a woman can look charming in a gown that costs 50 cents, while a 75-cent costume can be made positively stunning. For H.E., according to this new authority, a best frock that will answer every ordinary purpose can be procured.

Doctor Bruce believes that the growing extravagance in dress is one of the greatest dangers of the age. It is her hope to form an organization similar to the W. C. T. U. membership in the league will be free, although each member will have to buy her own wardrobe. It is an expensive, neat silver pin. If she can persuade women of wealth to adopt the 50-cent costume as a matter of principle, she knows that there will be no difficulty in introducing the style that represents the minimum of cost. This woman, who has studied economic and sociological problems, announces that one reason men are afraid to marry is because they know their wives are afraid to marry. Wardrobes for their wives. As soon as the 50-cent gown becomes popular she prophesies that weddings will multiply.

## A Gibe at "Local Color" Novels.

James I. Ford in New York Times.  
 Amateur fiction makers can find no better opportunity for the profitable exercise of their untrained talents than in the preparation of a novel of the local color school of the kind that has brought fame to so many modern story tellers. Nor will it be possible for them to discover any school of fiction which will yield greater results to ignorant and inexperienced hands than this.

The novel of this school requires no plot, which, of course, saves the young fiction maker a great deal of hard labor, while the fact that character drawing is of even less value than plot, and the slightest dash of humor, however fatal, throws open this particular door of literature to those whose slender talents would otherwise be forced into fields of manual endeavor.

## Cuba's Suffering Is Our Shame.

New York Life.  
 It is hard to get over the failure of Congress to help Cuba. We are all disgraced by that shame, and it becomes us, not only to put dust on our own heads, but to do what we can to shovel under the men who have humiliated us. Poor Cuba! She has got to suffer, and we have got to sit by and see her suffer, helpless to aid her now, notwithstanding that nine-tenths of us are strongly stirred in her behalf, and have the will as well as the means to do her good. In all our great prosperity we have denied her the crust that was her due—the moderate concession that it was greatly to our interest to yield, and which our national honor was pledged to grant.

## A Bird That's Hard to Kill.

C. E. Borghese in August Letter.  
 Penguins have an extraordinary amount of vitality, and are harder to kill than any ordinary cat. I once had occasion to kill a large bird aboard our ship, the Southern Cross, and, making use of the weapon next my hand, I drove a large spike squarely through the creature's head, and finished the operation by nailing it fast to the deck. That seemed to make the job very complete, and I went below decks for dinner. Coming up an hour later, my astonishment was prodigious on beholding the penguin, head erect, flippers out, waddling about, apparently without thought of the spike, which still remained transfixed in his cranium.

## Rubber Tires for Fire Engines.

Cleveland Plain Dealer.  
 Philadelphia is a quiet town, but that isn't the particular reason that impels her to seriously consider the advisability of fitting out her fifty fire engines with rubber tires. The cost is saved several times over by the infrequency of repairs and the lessened wear on the horses. The first fire engine equipped with rubber tires ran for two years without requiring any repairs, and the tires last about three and a half years. At a time when there is so little chance for improvement in the present way of fighting fires it would seem that this rubber-tired addition was well worth considering.

## FROM THE GREAT POETS.

## FAIR INES.

By Thomas Hood.



He saw you not at first—  
 She's gone into the West.  
 To dandle when the sun is down,  
 And rob the world of rest.  
 She took our daylight with her,  
 The smiles that we love best,  
 With morning blushes on her cheeks,  
 And pearls upon her breast.

Oh, turn again, fair Ines,  
 Before the fall of night,  
 For fear the moon should shine alone,  
 And stars unheeded bright;  
 And deem will the love be  
 That walks beneath their light,  
 And breathes the love, against thy cheek,  
 I dare not even write!

Would I had been, fair Ines,  
 That gallant cavalier  
 Who rode so easily by thy side,  
 And whispered thee so near—  
 Were there no bonnie dames at home,  
 Or no true lovers here,  
 That he should cross the seas to win  
 The dearest of the dear!

I saw thee, lovely Ines,  
 Descend along the shore,  
 With bands of noble gentlemen,  
 And banners waved before;  
 And gentle youth and maidens gay,  
 And snaky plumes they wore.  
 It would have been a beautiful dream,  
 If it had been no more!

Alas! alas! fair Ines!  
 With music waiting on her steps,  
 And shouts of the throng,  
 But some were sad, and felt no mirth,  
 But only music's wrong.  
 In sounds that sang farewell, farewell  
 To her you've loved so long.

Farewell, farewell, fair Ines!  
 That vessel never bore  
 So fair a lady on its deck  
 Nor danced an light before.  
 Alas! for pleasure on the sea,  
 And sorrow on the shore!  
 The smile that blessed one lover's heart  
 Has broken many more!



## PARTY BOSSES WOULD REPUDIATE THE STATE'S BONDED DEBT.

Mr. Tatum Shows That School Certificates Are Bonds and Valid Unless Repudiated.

To the Editor of The Republic.

St. Louis, July 24.—In a letter on the School Fund, The Republic, May 27, I showed that the Republican members of the Legislature, from 1872 to date, unanimously believed the school and seminary certificates to be constitutional and a proper investment of the funds. I shall now prove that they were right—some backsliders, Republican editors, and platform architects, to the contrary notwithstanding.

What to do with the educational funds is a question which, it is lamentable, has been dragged into party politics and used by the starters of the issue to inflame and fuddle in a scramble for office. Thinking men of all parties should join to settle the matter on practical business principles. They are all united in devotion to public education. Republicans pride themselves as friends of free schools; while Democratic administrations of the State are to be praised for their liberal appropriations from the general revenue for the schools—more than required by the Constitution; also for a policy whereby the purchase of State coupon bonds, canceling such and issuing in their stead other negotiable bonds, without coupons, termed certificates of indebtedness.

The Constitution requires a law to levy a tax on bonds and to retire same. When all the bonds shall have been paid, or enough money raised therefor, this tax must cease. The amount of this tax is left to the Legislature to fix, but it must be enough to interest and to retire \$100,000 of bonds each year. The coupon bonds are about all retired. If the certificates be bonds, then on them must be paid every year from next January, least, \$200,000 which sum will then accumulate in the Treasury, there being no other bonds outstanding, and must be invested in United States bonds at a low rate of interest, to the detriment of the schools.

What to do with that accumulation is a serious question. To meet this problem is the design of the proposed amendment to the Constitution. If the certificates be bonds in legal interpretation, then that portion of the amendment relating to them is surplusage. If they be not bonds, they become such by constitutional definition on the adoption of the amendment. In either case the proposed amendment is more than a new tax law by the amendment, as erroneously claimed, but in reality a reduction of the present interest tax.

If the certificates be not bonds, then the interest tax will cease unless the amendment carry, and no more interest can be paid on the certificates and every appropriation that has been made since 1872 out of the interest tax for the schools and seminary has been on the part of legislators an act of January or May.

It is the most remarkable occurrence in the history of mental delusions, that of all the able and otherwise intelligent men who have been members of the Legislature during the past thirty years—all the able newspaper editors and all the thousands of other intelligent people—not one ever thought of questioning the amount of the certificates until very lately. But if opponents of the certificates and recent Republican resolutions be correct, all the Republican members just went along either knowingly conniving at a "looting of the School Fund," or idiotically voting away the proceeds of the interest tax, while no editor, no platform maker, no usurper of party management, interposed any objection.

Who started this issue? Who made this grave discovery of unconstitutionality—the most astonishing discovery of mankind since Copernicus, Galileo and Newton? Come forth and be placed upon a pedestal!

Statistics the Republic has been publishing have denied her the crust that was her due—the moderate concession that it was greatly to our interest to yield, and which our national honor was pledged to grant.

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bonds, which were bought with the school money, instead of being canceled, had been stamped "property of the School Fund, nontransferable and nonredeemable." Would that have made the investment unconstitutional or worthless to the schools? Would it not be proper to appropriate the interest on them to the schools and pay them when due, if so stamped, as much as if not stamped? The destruction of their negotiability would not affect their validity—it would merely make them nontransferable. But the wording of an act is not necessarily the criterion for interpretation. The "action" is looked to, and the construction given which will carry out the intent. A familiar instance is "may" is often held to mean "shall" and vice versa. So "certificate" will be held to mean "bond," for it is undeniable the Legislature meant to bind the State, and that the certificates should take the place of coupon bonds, the interest to be paid on them from the same fund as the bonds bought with the school money. What difference does it make to the taxpayer whether he pays the interest on coupon bonds or on certificates—what difference to the schools? None, except the rate of interest which can be made. But the wording of an act is not necessarily the criterion for interpretation. The "action" is looked to, and the construction given which will carry out the intent. A familiar instance is "may" is often held to mean "shall" and vice versa. So "certificate" will be held to mean "bond," for it is undeniable the Legislature meant to bind the State, and that the certificates should take the place of coupon bonds, the interest to be paid on them from the same fund as the bonds bought with the school money. 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